A

REVIEW

OF THE

STATE

OFTHF

BRITISH NATION.

Saturday, November 5. 1709.

of November, the initial Day of Europe's Liberty, the great Dawning of this Age's Glory; the Day that God has hallow'd or fet apart to be praifed in, for that unvalued Blefling of KING WILLIAM's Life—On this Day it began—The Thankfulness of honest Men for the inestimable Gift, shall never fail to be revived this Day, while they have Hearts to own it, or Britain has honest Men left to know the Hand that saved them, or to remember whose glorious Instrument he was, to assault Tyranny, and the most triumphant Enemies of God's Church, and his People's Liberty.

May this Day be Sacred to His Memory, and it will be fo, while there are any fuch thing as hone! Men in this Part of the World— The Reflection upon the least temporal Mercy ye enjoy, ay, and fome spiritual ones too, must bring back your Memory to this Day, and by this Day to the Person by whose Name 'tis call'd—I know 'tis hard, as a Reverend Prelate of this Church once took notice, for Englishmen to remember Twenty long Tears behind them, especially so despised a thing as a Benefastor— But an Englishman cannot look round him a Day in his Life, but he is as necessarily brought to a Remembrance of King William—I had almost said, as he is of a Governing Providence in the World—

Nor is it any thing prophane to joyn them; For by Him, as Instrument, has Providence brought to pass for us all the Wonders of the last Age — An Age big with mighty Events, swell'd with the glorious Revolution of Kingdoms, and the mighty Downsall of Hell's monstrous Schemes, laid deep, and politickly directed at the Interest and Kingdom of Christ Jesus in the World.

WILLIAM was the Thunderbolt that split all the mighty Work, that blew up the Foundation of the Devil's Kingdom in Europe; that shook the vast Fabrick, and lest it so weak, that even a Woman is thought sufficient by Heaven to finish its Destruction—— Can an English Man go to Bed, or rise up, without blessing the very Name of KING WILLIAM?—— His Perils have been our Sasety, his Labours our Ease, his Cares our Comfort, his continued Harassing and Fatigue, our continued Calm and Tran-

quility.

When you lit down to eat—why have you not Soldiers quarter'd in your Houses . to command your Servants, and infult your Tables? 'Tis because KING WILLIAM Subjected the Military to the Civil Authority, and made the Sword of Justice triumph over the Sword of War— When you lie down at Night, why do you not bolt and bar your Chamber, to defend the Chastity of your Wives and Daughters from the ungovern'd Lust of raging Mercenaries? --- 'Tis bereignty and Dominion of the Laws - and made the Red-Coat World Servants to those that paid them. When you receive your Rents, why are not arbitrary Defalcations made upon your Tenants-arbitrary Imposts laid upon your Commerce, and oppressive Tate; levied upon your Estates, to support the Tyranny that demands them, and your Bondage made strong at your own Expence? Tis because KING WIL-LIAM re-establish'd the essential Security of your Properties - and put you into that happy Condition, which few Nations enjoy, of calling your Souls your own. He weame you by a Parliament to balance between the Governed and the Governing, but upon King William's exalting Liberty upon the Ruin of

Oppression? - How came you even to have Power to abuse your Deliverer, but by the very Deliverance he wrought for you? He gave you that Liberty you afterwards took to Infult him — and supported you in those very Priviledges you ungratefully bullied him with ___ You could not with all your brutish Skill provoke him to be a Tyrant-He abhorr'd Oppression, and fcorn'd, to practife it - and he that had Fire enough to affault all your Oppressors, and a Hand strong enough to wrestle with an establish'd and confirm'd Tyrant- had yet Meekness enough to let you oppress him, because he would not oppress you— and saw you ungrateful enough to oppose not your Benefactor only, but your own Felicity for his fake.

Unkindness.

strument to us for Good.

How are we, notwithstanding our Victories, yet embarras'd in that cruel and bloody War, which we reproach'd him for not ending sooner? We have not yet arriv'd to that Partition-Treaty, that we threw in his Face—And if greater Conditions have been seemingly offer'd us—they have been but seemingly so, without any Security for their being made effectual. We have had Reason now to see our Reproaches of Ling William unjust—who we ridicul'd for not beating the Frence, while

he has rather harden'd himself this Year, than submitted, after he has been sive Times overthrown.

Let us look back to King William's Part in this War-and imagine Lewis XIV. in the State he was in, when that War began. Not all the Princes and States of Europe united, would have begun a War against him - His Armies numerous in Men, and all those Men Veterans in War, and flush'd with Conquest; his Treasures in a Kind infinite, his Generals experienc'd and enterprizing; Himself 20 Years younger, and vigorous - I tell ye, none of ye all would have ventur'd to begin the Warnor would you have been in your Wits, if you had ____ It was a Work only fit for a William, a King that could not be discourag'd, that could conquer by being overthrown, that could struggle with Impossibilities, and could penetrate into the remotest Events.

Let any Man look into the Temper of our Nation at this Time, and they will find, we are not now fit to bear a Difafter, as we were then; we have fought the French, and beaten them, thank God for it; for, Woe to us if we had loft the Day! How would our Credit have been run down, our Bank been push'd at, our General insusted, our Ministry abus'd, as if really Men were now

in God's Stead.

And that the Duke of Marlborough could not only fight for Victory, but command it — But King William faw Victory even in the Want of Success; He lost the Battles, and won the Day— and in this I am not too forward, if I say, he fought at never Man songer'd— He fought with a nerce victorious Enemy Abroad, with cruel and intolerable Deficiencies at Home—and yet he sought! Any Body but King William would have yielded to insuperable Difficulties, but he fought on, and reduc'd the King of France, at last, to seek Peace, acknowledge him King, and affront the Refugee that he fought to restore.

Thus He broke the first Power of the invincible French Empire; He broke their old Veterans, and exhausted their immense Treasures; He took the haughty Lewis by

the Throat in the Flower of his Strength—and set his Foot against him—when he was another Kind of Lewis than he is now—And the I would not lessen the Glory of the present Conquerors in the Field, yet—as a Mine under a great Rock, the it cannot entirely blow it away, yet shakes it, and dislocates it, so as to make it easier for Workmen to remove; So King William shook the Foundation of French Power in such a manner, as has made it much easier for others to crush it entirely, than it would otherwise have been———

At last Heaven, provok'd at your Treatment of this Prince, removed him from us—and were it not a Debt due to his Memory, I should bury in silence the barbarous Abuses of him after his Decease—but particularly the Article of the Horse. The King was thrown by his Horse, or rather his Horse fell with him—by which his Majesty received some hurt in his Collar-Bone, which as it was thought hastned his Death, tho' it is evident he did not

die of that Hurt.

Now let them not only blush, but tremble at the Event, who have insulted his Memory, by canonizing in their Cups the Horse that threw down the King — drinking a Health to the Beast, less so by far than the Brutes that drink it, and rejoycing in the Disaster— Let such no more talk of Calves Head Clubs and Feasts of Triumph, tho vile enough too, insulting the Dead; but nothing can match the Insumy of this Practice, odious both to God and Man—How odious it is to Man, I think I need not insist upon; no honest Man can think of it without Horror— But how odious to God it is—you shall all be judge.

I pretend to no great Gift of Prophecy, nor am I the Son of a Prophet—Yet I have now and then taken upon me to tell you some things, which, contrary to your general Opinion, have come to pass, and that surprizingly enough; Witness the Miscarriage of the King of Sweden— Also I foretold you the Vengeance of God upon this very Case, which Divine Justice has made good, as directly as if I had been inspired to write the following Lines, which were written just at the Death of King William.

7

But we have here an Ignominious Crowd,
That heaft their Native Birth and English Blood;
Whosa Breasts with Envy and Contention burn,
And now rejoyce, when all the Nations mourn.
Their awkward Triumphs impudently sing,
Insult the Askes of their Injur'd King;
Rejoyce at the Disasters of his Crown,
And drink the Horse's Health that threw him down.
Blush, Satyr, when such Crimes we must reveal,
And draw a silent Curtain to conceal;
Actions so vile shall no re debauch our Song,
LET HEAVEN ALONE; the Justice suffers long,
Her Leaden Wings and Iron Hands WILL show,
She WILL be certain, the she may be slow.

Vide Mock-Mourners, Page 28, 29.

Now, Gentlomen, pray remark it, to the Honour of Divine Vengeance, and to the extraordinary Conviction of all that can open their Eyes to the Methods of the Almighty, in his exemplar Dealings with impious Men; That of the scandalous Wretches, who have thus insulted the Memory of King WILLIAM in this Nation—by drinking the Horse's Health that hurt him. I can give you Account of at least Bleven, that have had their Brains dash'd out, or their Necks broke, by Falls from their Horses—Besides some that have been very much hurt, but have had Time spar'd to them for Repentance—— And if ye think it for your Instruction, I may here after give you their several Histories—Pray mark the Retaliation—— I say it again, All by falls from their Horses.

Can we have a greater Testimony of the abhorr'd Wickedness of the Thing? Has

Heaven, in any Age, given a greater Witness to the Honour or Memory of any Man in the World? You may read plainly, how dear this Name is to the Divine Power, who concerns his Justice so remarkably to retaliate the Injuries done it—that the Party, who espouse these People, may read their Crime in their Punishment—Let the Remnant take beed—